



### 'Silver' for Soviet shooters

A Soviet team made up of Alexander Azarov, Dmitry Monakov and Alexander Sierodub have taken the second place in the European trap shooting championship now going on in the Antibes, France. Italy won the title with 438 points, while the USSR scored three less. Spain came third with 432.

### Basketball

The USSR men's basketball team played a confident game to Tokyo to beat Indiana University 74-54 in the final of an international tournament. The hosts threatened Holland 65-62 to place third.

### BARCELONA—WORLD CHAMPIONS

The Barcelona basketball club, holders of the European Cup Winners Cup, have won the world club title beating Brazilian Minic Libeno 93-59 in the final game.

European Champions Cup holders Zagreb Cibona beat Argentine San Andres 109-82 to place third.

### Some finish, others start

Maria Lillinskaya of the USSR is leading after eight rounds at a chess interzonal in Zhelezovodsk. She has scored five wins, drew two games and lost only one. Nina Hulberg of Denmark, who is only half a point behind, also has five wins. Third-placed youthful Soviet champion, Svetlana Matveyeva from Frunze, has five points with one game adjourned and may catch up with the leader if successful. The top three will move into the challengers' tournament. In other developments, the second and last women's interzonal has started in Havana. The

USSR has fielded four players—Nana Alexandro, Nana Iosellani, Yelena Akhmylovskaya and Gulnara Sakhatova.

The participants in the Taxco (Mexico) second interzonal are winding up competition for four challenger passes. Jesse Noguelras of Cuba will join Jan Timmas of Holland in the next stage. The other two lucky men will emerge only in the final (15th) round, which Timmas will have to miss because his last opponent, Soviet Grandmaster Yuri Balashov, has dropped out owing to illness. Timman has scored a total of 12 points, and

### Friendship Cup on

The USSR has won all its games so far in the Friendship Cup — men's field hockey tournament of the socialist countries. In the latest round it beat Czechoslovakia 6-1 and leads with six points. Earlier the USSR beat Poland 2-0 and Hungary 4-0. Poland beat Hungary 7-0 and are second with five points, and the GDR is third with three points.

### World record for Gross

Twice Olympic champion Michael Gross set a new world record of 3 min 47.80 sec for the 400 m free style at the swimming

### Handball women players meet in Varna

The women players from the USSR national team have launched a successful start in the international "Black Sea" tournament in Bulgaria, hosting Bulgaria 31-18.

In the competition held for the ninth time, the strongest handball teams are playing, including the GDR, Romania, Poland and France.

### Argentina for finals

By drawing 2-2 with Peru on the latter's home pitch in the World Cup elimination match, Argentina moves to the World Cup-86 finals to be staged in Mexico, Hungary, Uruguay, and Brazil. The hosts' captain, Passarella, netted the second goal ten minutes to the whistle.

Noguelras has so far 9.5 in the closing round he will meet Canadian Kevin Spragell.

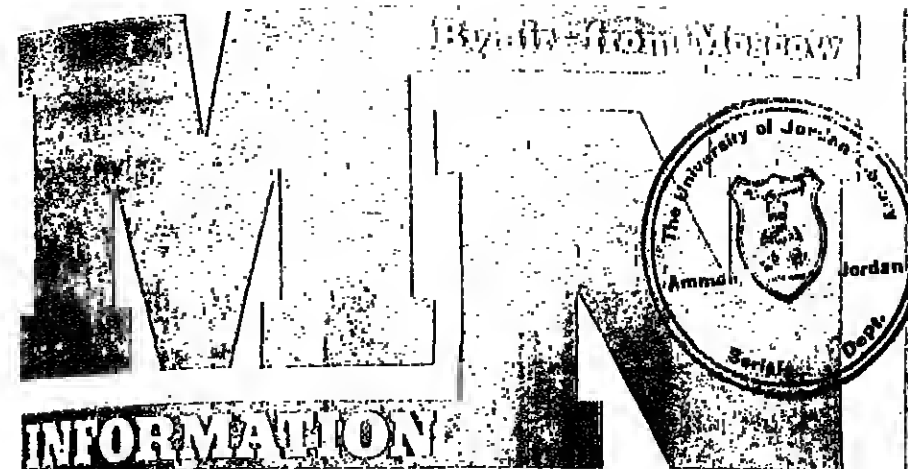
The third and last men's interzonal has opened in Biel, Switzerland. Among the aspirants to four challenger passes are three Soviet entrants — Ralaid Vagnyan, Lev Polugayevsky and Andrei Sokolov.

A six-game match-tournament has begun in Moscow between Soviet players Viktor Gavrilov and Alexander Chiryaev who shared 4-5th place in the men's interzonal in Tula. They are contending for a third Soviet pass to the challengers' tournament. The first two went to Artur Yusupov and Alexander Belyavsky.

### OF INTEREST

### More sun for a motor rally

Tour de Sol is an unusual motor rally in which races start from the bank of Lake Loko on the border between Austria and Switzerland. In seventy cars involved have 250 engines powered by 250 energy batteries. The races in this five-day event which is held on such a grand scale for the first time are to last 300 kilometers through Switzerland to finish in Geneva. In spectators who gathered to watch the start wished more to their invariables in "solar-bikes", as the summer in Western Europe is unusually rainy and cold this year.



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## Mikhail GORBACHOV: USSR WILL NOT BE THE FIRST TO TAKE ARMS INTO OUTER SPACE

In his reply to an appeal by the American public organization, the Union of Concerned Scientists, which includes several hundred prominent scientists, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized that the Soviet Union would not be the first to take arms into outer space. The organization recently urged the Soviet leader and the US president jointly agree to a complete ban on the development and tests of space weapons, while in the meantime placing a mutual moratorium on further tests of antisatellite weapons and confirming their allegiance to the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems.

The Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev noted, had made a long offer at the UN — a treaty banning the use of

force in space and from space in relation to Earth. Were the USA to join the clear majority of nations supporting this initiative the issue of space weapons could be closed once and for all.

At the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons to Geneva we are seeking to negotiate a complete ban on the development, testing and deployment of strike space systems.

Strategic stability and confidence would doubtless benefit the USSR, in a binding form, to confirm its loyalty to the provisions of the unlimited treaty restricting anti-ballistic missile systems, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed.

The Soviet Union is not developing strike space arms, a large-scale antimissile system, or the foundations of such a system and is strictly adhering to its pledges on the treaty on the whole and its particulars and the spirit and letter of this critical document. We propose that the American leadership join us in this endeavor and renounce its plans to militarize space which would inevitably disrupt this document — a key element of the entire process of nuclear arms limitation.

## GORBACHOV MEETS YUGOSLAV LEADER

The pending complexity of the world situation urgently demands greater efforts on the part of all peace-loving peoples and their close interaction in the fight against the threat of nuclear conflict, stressed Mikhail Gorbachev at a meeting to Moscow with the Chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc.

During their discussions the two leaders noted the valuable contribution of the socialist and non-aligned countries to the cause of relaxing international tensions, curbing the arms race and developing equitable and peaceful cooperation among states. They confirmed the determination of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to work consistently to attain these objectives.

Both sides said they were satisfied with the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in many spheres.

Talks were also held between the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov and Milka Planinc.

Mass demonstrations recently took place in New York City, during which angry protests were voiced against Washington's intended aggression against Nicaragua. Reinforced armed police detachments were used to disperse the demonstrators.



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## ONE MONTH IN OUTER SPACE

Four weeks ago, the cargo spaceship Soyuz T-13 carried a new crew — Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savynikh — to the Salyut 7 orbiting station. Viktor Blagov, deputy head of the flight tells about the crew's work in the first month of their flight.

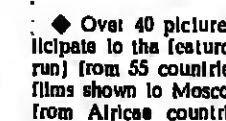
The cosmonauts' first month schedule on board Salyut 7 was a tough one since the station had been in orbit for more than six months. First and foremost, Dzhanibekov and Savynikh had to put it into a manned flight regimen. They reactivated and checked, one by one, all the on-board systems. They recharged the storage batteries, checked the energy supply systems and connected the regenerators and absorbers of harmful admixtures in the life supporting systems. They verified the precision of the orientation system, radio and television communications, teleprinter, the tape recorder and "domestic" equipment, to ten days' time, the activation was over, and the station was ready for scientific experiments.

The cosmonauts began their scientific research by participating in the experiment, "Kurik BS" — an international programme for studying the Earth by remote exploration methods. This programme, which involved photographing some areas of land and sea from space, planes and helicopters, was backed by observations from the ground. Last year, the Caucasus and the Black Sea were similarly photographed and this year it is the turn of the agricultural areas in the Kursk Region (Central Russia). At the same time, a similar photographic experiment was made from the satellites and Meteor-Prinad satellites. These experiments were prepared by scientists at the Institute of Geography and a number of other institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences jointly with specialists from the CMA member countries.

After docking with the Progress 24 cargo spaceship in the

(Continued on page 2)

## Events at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival



Over 40 pictures from countries on five continents of the planet participate in the feature film competition, 68 films (72 are in the information run) from 55 countries are in the short film competition. Among them are films shown to Moscow for the first time by documentary film makers from Africa countries—Guinea-Bissau, Benin, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and Ethiopia. Around 50 films from 28 nations are in the children film competition, where together with an adult jury works a children's jury.

The Moscow International film festival has itself become the object of the cinema—film makers from the central studios of documentary films together with Hungarian colleagues have started shooting a full-length documentary film where events of the festival will occupy a considerable place.

A retrospective of anti-fascist and anti-war films—30 films of various years—is held in the "Zaryadye" cinema. The Soviet Union has entered two works — "They Fought for Their Country" and "Ballad of a Soldier".

A number of past winners on the film market has topped this time 250 people. These are guests from all continents. Among them are old partners and 80 new ones taking part in the festival for the first time.

The programme of Soviet films on the film market consists of 30 films released in 1984-1985. It includes also the Soviet competition film "Go and Sea" by Elem Klimov. On requests from the guests other films may be shown on the film market, too.

(For more detail please turn to page 6)

## USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

The USSR Supreme Soviet recently held its 3rd session (11th convocation) in Moscow.

At a joint meeting the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the country's highest legislative assembly unanimously elected Andrei Gromyko as President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and relieved him of his duties as First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was unanimously elected as a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The session also elected Eduard Shevardnadze as the new USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Vladimir Orlov was elected in place of Mikhail Yarov as Vice-President of the Presidium of the Russian Federation while

Latvian Vice-President Peleris Strulimants is elected by President of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Jao Vagris. Boris Yelstin, who has been elected Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is relieved from his duties as member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session also examined observance of the legislation on conservation and rational use of natural resources; heard and discussed a report by the USSR Procurator-General on the efforts of his Office to ensure implementation of Soviet legislative provisions on consolidation of law and order and protection of Soviet citizens' rights and legitimate interests. The session also approved a number of decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and passed laws and rulings to this effect.

### MOSCOW SIGHTS



The building of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance on the bank of the Moskva River.

Mighty teams are competing in the final stage of the USSR rugby championship. Moscow Stepa, now in third place, have outplayed Krasnoyarsk Ekkevalorizhals 6 y 25-12. The leaders are the Air Force Academy. The USSR Motorball Championship is in progress. The leaders, (Vidaoye) Meliturg (picusel), beat "Podolye" (Kemelst-Podolsky) 1-0.

Photos by Sergei Proskov



## CYCLING NEWS

Yuri Lypulenko of Odessa has won the Big European Cup in the individual 4,000 m pursuit race in Brno, Czechoslovakia. He emerged victorious in the final heat, in which his colleague from the USSR National Team Mikhail Sveshnikov also took

with a good result — 4 min 46.00 sec. Sveshnikov's time was 4 min 52.81 sec.

In the "Australian" race the best time was clocked by Gintautas Umaras of Kaunas — 4 min 42.03 sec.

## News from Wimbledon

Larisa Savchenko of Lvov has entered the third round of women's singles at the Wimbledon tournament by winning from Kaly Jordan of the United States 7-5, 3-6, 6-3. Kaly Jordan

is rated as Number 9 in the classification.

In the first meets of women's doubles, Larisa Savchenko and Svetlana Chernava of Moscow beat on American pair 6-0, 6-0.



Nearly one thousand people turned up for the Paris Marathon in Lelapig.



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### Round the Soviet Union

● A PLANT, WHICH ENSURES FANTASTIC SPEEDS OF COOLING LIQUID METAL, HAS PASSED TESTS AT THE LENINGRAD HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS INSTITUTE. The temperature "blew" is dealt in a cold space of the vacuum chamber, where the melt cools off by one and a half thousand degrees in a matter of seconds. Its atoms do not even have time to fill their places in the crystal lattice. The process eventually produces metals of a new class — with amorphous internal structure. The plant, developed at the Leningrad Institute, makes it possible to obtain also granules 200 microns in diameter. The cutting instruments made with addition of these granules feature high strength and resistance to corrosion.

● A LARGE-SCALE SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE BASIS OF OIL-FIELD ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES OF AZERBAIJAN (A SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC). Azerbaijan experts produce 10-20 centimeters and account for 73 per cent of gas- and oil-extracting machinery manufactured in the Soviet Union.

● AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS WHICH HAS ENDED IN VILNIUS, CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA, DISCUSSED THE APPLICATION OF THE PROBABILITY METHODS OF MATHEMATICS IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. It was attended by 700 mathematicians from 26 countries.

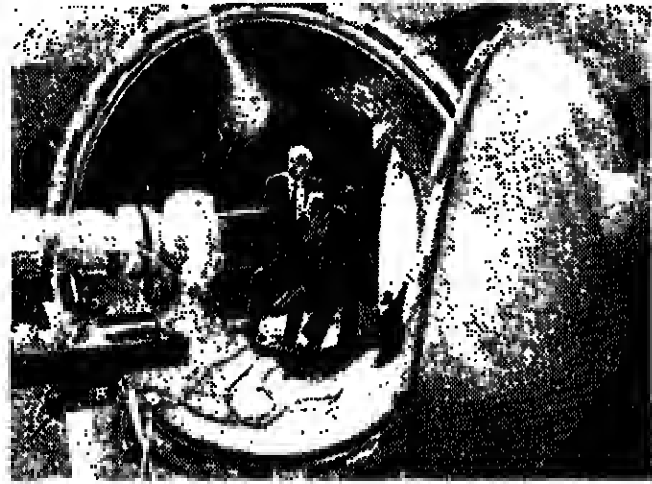
● A UNIQUE TRANSPORT OPERATION HAS TAKEN PLACE IN LENINGRAD. In day-long bridge spans were hoisted to let pass a convoy of tugboats pulling a gigantic section of a cable-car crane bound for the Caspian Sea, where it will serve and assemble drilling rigs. For it to pass along the narrow fairways of the Volga-Baltic Canal, the ship's hull was dismantled (its two hulls, the crane and superstructure are being lugged separately), to such state they will be delivered to Astrakhan, where the section will again be joined for cruising in the sea.

## Laser looks into the sky

The Tsmk science township is one of the youngest branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department. Among other research institutions it boasts of the country's sole Institute of Atmospheric Optics. This is comparatively a new field of science aimed at solving two rather complicated problems of global importance: first, long-term weather forecasting and, second, control over the state of air contamination which will ultimately help control changes in the climate on our planet.

The new trend in science gave rise to a new research instrument — the omnipresent laser. By means of its beam Soviet scientists carried out the sounding of the Moon and perform surgical operations which often cannot be done with other methods.

The picture (right) shows Siberian scientists conducting an experiment with a laser spectrometer in the aerosol chamber. With its help they examine the composition of aerosols — tiny particles of dust in the air. The method of such investigations is based on the fact that each substance can absorb a definite spectrum of light and reflect the



other. These peculiar "fingerprints" of the material world make it possible to determine, very quickly and with high precision, the substances contained in different dust-particles appearing in the atmosphere. Usually, a chemical analysis of air samples lasts for hours, whereas a laser gives almost an instant answer.

Laser sounding of the atmosphere has already become a daily routine. Scientists at the

lestitute have developed a laser radar, Lora, to observe the purity of air basins. In the USSR this radar is used in Moscow and it has also undergone tests in Bulgaria.

Deeper sounding of the atmosphere right up to outer space distances enables scientists to trace and record processes taking place in it on a global scale. These data will form the basis for long-term weather forecasting maps.

At present irrigation systems provide water for 255 thousand hectares of lands in the mountainous areas of the republic. Pumping stations operate in specific conditions. They deliver muddy water containing many particles of hard rock which quickly damage the wheels and bodies of the pumps.

Tajik irrigators have proposed that pumps should have functioning wheels made of stainless steel and bodies with harder pig iron. They are also developing bigger pumps for the first phase of a project for diverting part of the flow of Sibirian rivers to some areas in Western Siberia, the Urals, Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

By the year 2000 irrigated land will increase to one million hectares in the republic.

## Rolling mill '5000'

The first steel sheet went down the roller conveyor of the country's biggest rolling mill "5000". The hot testing of the unique mill, meant for the production of sheets and plates up to half a meter thick and about five metres wide, went on successfully. Such metal products are needed to speed up the scientific and technological progress in many branches of the national economy.

For example, in atomic energy machine-building, when making from the new rolled metal group of reactors with a capacity of one million kilowatts, a saving of up to 300 tonnes of metal on each expected, plus a considerable reduction in labour expenditure. The use of big steel sheets in shipbuilding will reduce by nearly 50 per cent the volume of welding work on ship hulls. The first section of the new sheet rolling shop of the Leningrad Zavod association, with an annual productivity of 120,000 tonnes, will go into operation in November.

## Phosphorites from Kyzylkum

The reserves of phosphorite in the Kyzylkum Desert in Central Asia are estimated at hundreds of millions of tonnes. The deposit consists of so-called granular phosphorites which have not so far been found in the Soviet Union as a source of raw material in the production of mineral fertilizers. Their discovery is one of the most significant developments in Soviet prospecting in the past few years.

At present, preparations are going on apace for the development of the industrial development of the desert. The area of general fertilizer consumption by these areas chemical enterprises which produce this fertilizer out of raw materials from other places.

### Places to visit

## GEORGIAN STATE MUSEUM

At the invitation of the Writers' Union of Georgia I went to Tbilisi to start work on the translation of some folk-lyrics, tradition of an anthology of Georgian poetry. For this task it is absolutely necessary for the translator to make a close acquaintance of the country, its culture, customs and traditions, and above all its historical development.

These better could I do this than at the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

There is set out the condensed history of Georgia.

This covers a range of 6 millennia—from the early stone-age of primitive flint and bone tools, through the epoch of the telavrotes of bronze and iron instruments in the development of pastoral hillside work in gold, silver and the crafts of contact with the Hittite civilization. You wander through halls showing the world life of Georgia and other religious exhibits dating back to the introduction of Christianity here in 337 A.D., carved wooden doors of chapels, mosaics, portraits of tsars, icons, stone crosses, altar vessels, etc.



The building of the Museum.

The modern section deals with the free accession of Georgia to Russia, the liberation movement, the socialist revolution, modern industrialization and agricultural methods.

In view of the increasing interest in the historical probability of an ethnological connection between the North Caucasus area (Ossetia in particular) with France, Spain, and England

by way of migratory Celtic tribes, and cultural points of contact through a communally worshiped St. George, similarities in food, dress, dances, musical instruments, language, place-names (even London means "harbour on a river") a visit to the Georgian State Museum becomes even more intriguing.

Walter MAY, poet and translator

### Science and technology

## HYDROGEN FOUND IN LUNAR ROCK

Scientists have been looking for a prolonged search, and hydrogen in lunar rock. The discovery of gaseous hydrogen, which is widespread in the Moon, on the Moon long regarded an enigma for scientists.

Hydrogen is found everywhere in the Sun's crust. Our world simply is impossible without it. The gas is contained in the particles of the solar wind. Scientists repeatedly found traces of hydrogen's activity also on the Moon, but they were not able to find the element. They were, though, looking for many of the compounds existing on the Moon. I have found only in the rocks of the gas.

The last remained a mystery. It appeared down to investigation of gaseous particles in the rocks. Taking great precautions, they let the gas escape from outside, they studied the samples and found that they were gaseous hydrogen in the form of a minute period of evolution of the Earth's natural satellite. The lunar magma trapped the volatile gas, thus conserving it.

The investigation of the make-up of lunar rock is of great interest since it will enable us to learn more about the history of our world from that of the Moon.

### ELECTRONICS PALETTE

Garment looms at the Orsha plant began operating as the first of their kind. The new machine is equipped with a system worked out by the electronics experts and their colleagues.

Previously, in order to transfer patterns onto the fabric, special stencils were used: the pattern was traced on a piece of paper and then transferred to the fabric.

order, which, in the final analysis, is created the ornament. But the transfer of the artist's design into a "language" suitable for a machine—mechanical programme—look a lot of time.

Now it is not obligatory to divide the pattern into mechanical formulas, the "translation" is done by an electronic machine—and much quicker and skillfully than four dozen programmers.

The picture of the future pattern appears on display. It is cross-crossed with lines indicating interlaced threads. From several variations the artist chooses one and also decides the colour of a future pattern.

## Italian fashion show

Today's fashion means not only a realm of designers' fantasy, but primarily, the ability to give people pleasure in beautiful and comfortable clothes. It also means collaboration of designers and technologists, clothing-industry workers, chemists and experts of other industries. Such is the opinion of Italian specialists whose first exhibition in this country, "Moda Italiana 85", will soon end at the Krasnaya Pressa exhibition centre. 180 firms working for the Italian "fashion industry", are displaying clothes, footwear, fabrics, leather goods, various accessories and other items.

Saya PAOLO DINT of the firm DAMA: This is our first appearance in the USSR. We are showing woollen and cotton knitwear as well as woollen jackets for ladies and gents. We hope our goods will appeal to Soviet people and that the firm will possibly become a Soviet trading partner.

The same stand also displays goods by the firm ZBIGNIA BARUFFA-LANE BORGOSIA, which mainly produces various kinds of wool for knitwear, underwear, fabrics, socks and stockings, said the firm's President, GUARINO ZECOVA. BARUFFA-LANE is a firm of wool intended for hand knitting. "We know that at present your country

## Transport at the turn of the 21st century

A weighty contribution to the development of railroads is being made by the International Railway Congress Association. Its latest 24th Congress in Brussels discussed the role and place of railroads in the general transportation system at the turn of the 21st century. USSR Deputy Minister of Railways, Vladimir Kolpakov, was elected Vice-President of the Association.

Special attention was given to high-speed passenger transportation, a problem currently vital for practically all developed nations. The USSR also tackles this problem. The first ER-200 express train is running on a 350 km line between Moscow and Leningrad, and trains will soon run faster on such critical lines as Moscow-South, Moscow-Kiev and Moscow-Minsk. The problems discussed at the Congress will serve as a basis for special summarized scientific and technological programmes for use on Soviet railways. The latest foreign experience will be discussed by the "Railroads of the World" magazine published in the Soviet Union.

Vladimir SINEDUSKY



try pays considerable attention to high-quality consumer goods, and wide choice.

That's why we hope that the displayed items will arouse the interest of our goods, which may result in mutual cooperation.

The firm YELIO GORI has been cooperating with the Soviet Union for 10 years now. Its staff member, CARLO CARLONI, said: "We produce fabrics from synthetic fibres, including for leather, suede and various other synthetic materials. Our country exports to the USSR 90-95 per cent of its output. In turn we would like to import from the

Soviet Union cotton, acrylic fibres and certain types of woollen fabrics. The high demands of Soviet customers to a greater extent make us improve the quality of our goods and step up development of technologies.

The firm SIMOD presents sports shoes both at the stand and during specialized shows. "We have already exported to the USSR over a million pairs of sports shoes as well as sports parts for their production," says the firm's President, RAOLO SANCARCA. "Now, that, after the world market grows to such a degree, I hope that our shoes will be appreciated in your country too."

Natalya IZUMOVA

### VIEWPOINT

## CHANGES IN CAPITAL INVESTMENT STRUCTURE

Leonid KORENEV

In the next few years radical changes will be made in the Soviet investment policy. These changes were the subject of a recent conference on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress held at the CPSU Central Committee.

Today, nearly 20 per cent of the Soviet national income is used on the needs of the investment complex. This amounts to more than 150,000 million roubles a year, or 400 million tons of capital investment every day. This money is spent on new industrial enterprises, mines, railways, power stations, sea and airports, railway lines and irrigation canals; investment in the agrarian sphere, new residential areas, schools, hospitals, etc. In one working week, eight industrial enterprises and 40,000 new flats emerge.

Like in any other economy, part of the investment is spent on reconstruction and renewal of existing production facilities. Today the share of these allocations in the overall volume of capital investment amounts to nearly one-third. Over the next few years it will increase to at least half of the whole capital investment. This is not a one-time action but a matter of restructuring investment policy for a long period of time to come.

The change in accents in the sphere of industrial construction proper looks all the sharper, considering there are such spheres of investment where any reductions or curtailment are inconceivable as a matter of principle. These are associated with social programmes like housing construction, improvements in food supplies, and growth in the production of consumer goods. Besides, no one is going to suspend the long-term programmes in promising economic directions such as development of the natural wealth of Siberia and the Far East.

In industry unconditional priority is given to reconstruction. As regards new construction, it has been decided that it can only start if the given products cannot be manufactured at existing enterprises. As for the ongoing construction projects, those nearing completion will be speeded up, while others will be suspended or even put in mothballs.

What gains from this major change in investment policy? The great light is meant to be given to the development of those branches of the national economy which set the pace in scientific and technological progress, particularly machine-building, which has been assigned a key role in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic advancement. In redistributing the investment resources, the capital investments in machine-building are expected to be raised 1.2 times. The privileged branches are high technologies like microelectronics, computer technologies and instrument making. The Party sees their priority development as a way of solving the strategic task — the country's advancement to the top position of world science and technology.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### 'TITAN' TO ASSEMBLE DRILLING RIG

The newspaper TRUD reports the end of a complex ferry operation around Europe to bring to the Black Sea a powerful crane ship, the colossus "Titan-2", built in Finland for the Soviet Union. This motor vessel had been expected with trepidation all the Crimean shore in the Black Sea. Here it will assemble drilling platforms.

Previously, such platforms had to be assembled block by block in the sea because there were no ships of this class to help. With the "Titan-2" the main assembling work will begin on shore. Helicopter landing stages, rooms for the personnel, and heavy equipment will be assembled in large blocks weighing 300 tonnes and then towed to the sea, where they will be put together by the colossus crane. This method reduces by half the assembling cost and cuts down the time needed for it. The platforms will be immediately available for habitation and operations.

The assembly of the first marine stationary platform with this new larger blocks method will start in the zone of the richest gas deposits discovered by prospectors tens of kilometres off shore.

#### PROSPECTS FOR 'MINOR COSMONAUTICS'

At this age when space stations have become a reality, animals space flights or "minor cosmonautics", seen as anachronism. However, this is not the case, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "Minor cosmonautics" involves areas so far inaccessible to "major cosmonautics" by people. Between 1973 and 1985 the biologists were launched from this country. So far scientists do not know the prospects of regeneration of tissues in outer space. This knowledge is required for the development of space medicine. In order to examine the process in humans, doctors would have to

plant, say, a needle through a common cold's finger and wait until it heals. This operation would have to be done twice — on earth and then in outer space. With animals, it is much simpler. One has to launch a triton without a paw into space and see when a new one will grow.

The next satellite to be launched will take into space a group of guppy fishes which do give birth. Examining them, it would become possible to study the development inside the womb in space and examine how the postnatal appears and grows in outer space.

The year 1983 was a turning point in "minor cosmonautics" since in that year, once were first launched into outer space. The influence of "space" factors on the organism of an ape is practically the same as on the human body. However, scientists cannot fully investigate this influence on humans. In the first place, cosmonauts are engaged in extensive national economic and scientific programmes in each flight, and they do not have all the time to devote to medical experiments. In the second place, all sorts of preventive measures are taken from the very first day of the flight to protect the people from adverse effects of weightlessness, and these measures blur the picture. Thanks to animals it will become possible to obtain "pure" information about the work of all the systems in the human body operating in weightlessness.

#### 'USEFUL' TEARS?

Why does pain make us cry? Indeed, when in pain we try to restrain ourselves, even sniffs sometimes, but tearful moods involuntarily swell in our eyes. What is the matter, then?

The magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life) reports that the All-Union Cardiological Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences has suggested a hypothesis on the effect that tear glands are just part of the protective system in the human organism and fulfil some specific endocrine functions involved in the healing processes. In that case — tears in the eyes are only an external manifestation of the work of tear

glands. The other side of this work is directed inside the organism, and its "products" literally are "the tears nobody sees".

Experimental verification of the suggested hypothesis has confirmed its validity. Bodily wounds on experimental animals heal much quicker if they are regularly provoked to shed tears. And, on the other hand, with removed tear glands those animals which had undergone surgery on operation were recuperating much slower than the control group. If, however, they were injected with a water emulsion of pulverized tear glands the healing of wounds accelerated. This has proved once more that tear organs of different species of animals produce certain biologically active combinations which assist in healing wounds.

#### WEDDING YELSK STYLE

Studying the traditional rituals in the Polesye area in Byelorussia, Olga Zhilinskaya, head of the Yelsk district registry office, noticed that rites for joining a bride and groom in the countryside were still observed. She decided to use some of them to make her work more colourful. The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA BYELORUSIA writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA BYELORUSIA.

Positive mood is created by such merry episodes as the sweeping of the floor, avodding of a doll, symbolic lighting of firewood by the bride and the groom, and the reading out of local telegrams of congratulations.

Neither do the MCs forget about the parents. It is to them that Zhilinskaya gives the marriage lines.

Only after this do the parents give their consent to the wedding and warmly congratulate them.

Many people who were born in Yelsk, and who now work or study in bigger places, like Gomel, Brest or Minsk come to get married in their native town. One young couple explained that the wedding is an interesting and merry ceremony in Yelsk.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## 14th MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

### My main hero—man from the street

The flag of the 14th International Film Festival at its opening was raised by a most popular Indian film actor Amitabh Bachchan. In Moscow he is for the first time. And all the more surprising for him was the discovery that in this country they know and love him.



I have a feeling that I have already been here, he told an MNI correspondent. Evidently this is helped by the goodwill



Above (left): Kohel Oguri, festival participant from Alghazal. Below: Film director Yu Yanlu and actress Li Liang of China. During an excursion to the Kremlin. Photos by Andrei Knyazev and Boris Kaulman



and hospitality of the hosts of the festival and the sincere shows of sympathy of your film invader.

This year we marked the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. The main deserve for this victory belongs to the Soviet Union which from the first days of its existence has supported the ideas of peace and cooperation between peoples. And the Soviet cinema has always asserted these ideas.

I heard for the first time about your country from my father, writer and poet, whose art is known also in your country. He was on many occasions in the Soviet Union. With Soviet films I got acquainted long ago, already in childhood. I was

struck by their themes. Your films preach eternal human values — compassion, good, and the deepest respect for the common man.

Bachchan often plays exactly such a hero, a man from the street. There are now 75 films in his creative account. His hero fights against injustice and violence; hopes, loves, gets disappointed and always wins.

Our films, he continued, have never stood apart from social problems. Otherwise it would not enjoy such tremendous popularity among common Indians. Of course, our cinema does not solve these problems. It is through raises them, indicates many vital issues which make one think. And this is important.

### PUPPETS HELP UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER

Moscowites and their guests are very interested in the films being shown outside of the 14th International Film Festival. Seventeen cinema houses in different parts of the capital (two of them for children) receive nearly thirty thousand people daily. The audience get a broad panorama of modern world cinema in a rather wide, sometimes unusual, range of themes and genres.

"The Dark Crystal" is a British film based on North European

fairytale. It has puppets instead of live actors. In principle, there is no novelty, except that the puppets are robots. This gives the film an extraordinary aesthetic effect.

The unusual nature of the film made us select it for the festival. Mark Chenside, General Director of Henson International Television. We are interested in knowing the views of audience particularly Soviet audience.

At the Otkrytka cinema house where "The Dark Crystal" was demonstrated for the first time, the interest of the festival audience and head there, please. I was happy, and I can that those four hundred people who spent ten minutes watching the film would have shared the experience. The film deals with issues of general concern. It is good, the evil, the truth, the humanity between men and nature. It is this, I think, that is important to the film festival in Moscow.

One of the dolls has been a display item at the festival. The Central Puppet Theatre presented it to the festival. The director of which is the father of all puppetry in the world. It happened last year when we were making about the famous company, the director's opinion, it is put on the doll's small shoulders the responsibility for the state of the world which he has assumed. We agree with him. A puppet is a good symbol for mutual understanding and this means peace, which is dear to all people.

# BUSINESS

## SOVIET VNESHTORGBANK IN 1984

There has been another meeting of shareholders of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR. They have examined the bank's activities in 1983.

It was noted that the Soviet foreign economic links last year were given a further boost and that the country's foreign economic turnover had grown considerably. This growth gave a fresh impetus to the bank's operating currency and clearance operations.

In its activities, the bank concentrated on improvements in the currency, financing, credit, and clearing operations.

with banks in the CMEA countries. The planned targets set for the bank in 1984 were reached ahead of schedule.

As of January 1, 1985, the Vneshtorgbank's balance stood at 59,000 million roubles. The volume of credits granted by the bank to advance foreign trade operations has increased as compared with the previous year. The bank has completely filled the demand in securing the development of the country's foreign trade.

The assets and reserves of the bank, as of January 1, 1985, stood at 1,480 million roubles.

## International seminar

An international seminar on expanding trade between socialist and European countries and the least developed states was recently held in Moscow.

Representatives of commerce, industry, economics and ministries from about thirty African and Asian countries, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) took part in the seminar organized by the EXISTAD Secretariat jointly with the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other Soviet organizations.

During four days of their work, the participants examined the USSR's foreign economic policy, heard reports on prospects of expanding trade, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the least developed countries.

The seminar was addressed by officials of the CMEA Secretariat who described the economic links and work of this international organization of socialist countries.

In recent years the Soviet Union has done much to extend its assistance to this group of states. The scope of trade and economic cooperation expanded, and intergovernmental agreements were concluded, large projects were signed and new areas of mutually beneficial cooperation.

In cooperation with the least developed countries, the Soviet Union is seeking to take full ac-

count of their specific requirements and pay special attention to helping these countries solve their most vital problems.

### Contacts and contracts

A floating river crane will be used in the construction of a canal named after Moscow and connecting the Moskva and Volga rivers. The 350-tonne crane was built for the Soviet Union by the Austrian firm OSWAG. The huge crane, already assembled and tested, is now being used to repair and replace elements of hydrotechnical structures in the canal.

Recently Moscow was the venue for the 36th regular meeting of the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and GDR. Examined and signed were branch programmes of cooperation among 11 ministries of the two countries. These programmes define specific spheres of work on production intensification, specialization and cooperation. The commission also considered results of work on coordinating national economies development plans for 1986-90. Directions of production cooperation and division of labour were agreed upon and volumes of mutual exchange of goods defined.

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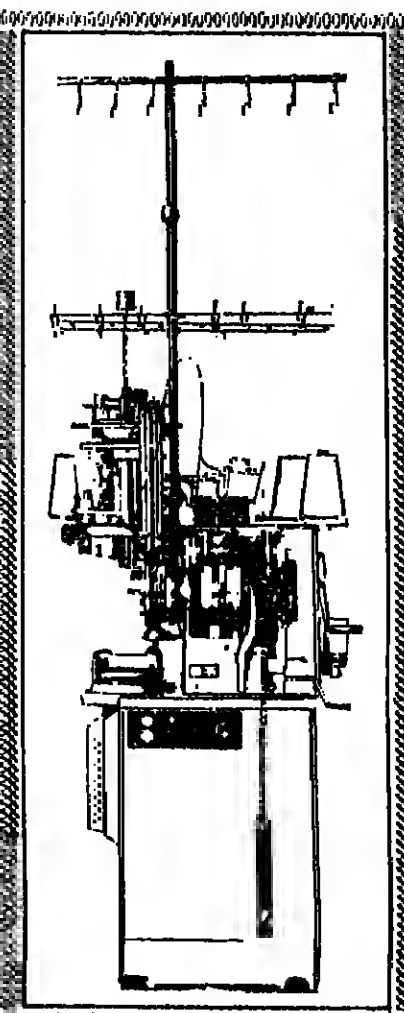
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## COLOMBIAN ART

An exhibition "Ancient Colombian Pottery", timed to coincide with the 50th jubilee of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Colombia, has opened in the Leningrad Museum.

Its range covers twenty centuries with most of the earlier items dating back to the 4th century B.C. On display are over one hundred monuments from various cultural centres of plain and mountainous areas of

the country, including cult vessels and domestic tableware, jewelry, musical instruments as well as equipment for household weaving.

Bogota is hosting a successful reciprocal exhibition "Russian Decorative and Applied Art. From the End of the 18th Century to the Beginning of the 20th Century". The exhibits are from collection of the Leningrad museums.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Theatres. In 1947 the National Theatre in Budapest produced M. Gorky's play "Yegor Bulichov and Others". Now, nearly four decades after, the company again has the same play among its latest productions.

Contests. A gala concert of award winners in Kolobzari, Poland, culminated the annual all-Polish contest of Russian and Soviet literature recitals. 150 winners of the countrywide all-mineral round partook in the three-day contest. Altogether over 40,000 people participated in the competition. All the winners have received travel vouchers to the USSR.

## The Dutch Theatre of Dancing in Moscow



A scene from the ballet "Symphonietta". Photo by Andrei Stepanov

The Dutch Dancing Theatre has given a number of performances in the Moscow Art Theatre in Tverskoy Boulevard.

The 1985 summer concerts to Moscow have not been the only foreign visit by the company. Previously they went to Paris.

Vastly successful with audiences in Moscow have been their performance of the lyrical fantasy by Ravel, "L'Enfant et les sortilèges", the play "The Little Wedding" to music by Stravinsky. Another piece by Stravinsky played by the company was the ballet, "A Symphony of Dances".

The programme of the company's Moscow visit also included "Symphonietta" by Janáček, and "The Nutcracker" by Tchaikovsky.

# WHAT'S ON!

July 6-8

## THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 6 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 8 (eve) — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet); 7 (mat) — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet); 7 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Sizaklevsky and Nemtovich-Doschenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 6 — Khranikov, "The Little Golden Bell" (opera); 7 — Khranikov, "Dorobea" (opera); 8 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Samolechnaya St.). 6 — "An Unusual Concert"; 7 — "Yo-Ho-Ho".

## FILMS

Who Are You, Dr Sorget (France).

Genuine documents and eyewitness stories lie at the core of this film about the activities of Richard Sorge, Hero of the Soviet Union, during World War II.

Cinema "Imeni Moskvitki" (4/2 Preobrazhenskaya Sq). Moscow Preobrazhenskaya.

## SPORTS

Football. Dynamo Stadium. 8 — Moscow Dynamo vs. Kuznetskiy Torpedo.

Of 12 high-league teams Dynamo and Torpedo are on the bottom of the ladder after the first round in the USSR championship and so face the prospect of being relegated to the 1st league.

## State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for July 1985		
Germany	Quotations in rubles	100 27.87
Canada dollar	100 62.36	
Japan yen	100 110.68	
Swiss franc	100 33.40	
French franc	100 9.10	
FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	100 27.87	
Indian rupee	100 6.99	
Italian lira	10,000 4.38	
Japanese yen	1,000 3.43	
US dollar	100 27.87	

## CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (207 Novonavskaya Embankment). 6 — "Any Spare Ticket?" Variety performance, featuring Vladimir Vinnikov. 8 — "Colossus and ballet company led by L. Granados.

## Country of tourism, country of friends

Songs about war and peace, love and happiness written by Soviet and Bulgarian composers sounded from the stage of the Palace of Culture of the Moscow off railway performed by popular Bulgarian singer Biser Kirov and the Baromet political song group. The opening in the spotlight of a colourful photo show telling of the history and present-day life in Bulgaria was the start of a gala show, "Bulgaria — a Country of Tourism, a Country of Friends".

Such media organized by the

## Intourist news

tours for Soviet visitors embarking at major Bulgarian industrial and cultural centres

This June an agreement was signed between the USSR and Bulgaria on tourism calling for more trips and their greater geography. Specialized tourism has been growing in recent years with countries exchanging tourist groups based on the same occupations. Soviet people working in agriculture and the mining, metallurgical and chemical industries are coming to Bulgaria, and such contacts are widening cooperation between working collectives and exchange of experience.

Anne MITROKHINA

## Philately

The All-Union Philatelic Society, a voluntary cultural and educational organization affiliated with 400,000 stamp collectors, has sent a large exhibit of postage stamps to Buenos Aires.

11 Soviet collections will be displayed at the 3rd world philatelic exhibition "Temes-85" due on July 14. Visitors will see thematic shows about the

## SOVIET STAMPS IN ARGENTINA

Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against Hitler's fascism; the life and work of the founder of the Soviet state V. Lenin as well as Soviet art, sport and nature. The official section of the exhibition will feature a collection "The History of Space Exploration from the Cosmic Communications Museum of the USSR in Leningrad.

Handwritten text in a box: "The USSR is a country of tourism, a country of friends."